

Annex

Note 1

Organizations who submit this contribution.

The Caribbean Right Here Right Now (C-RHRN) platform was established on October 19, 2016. The platform is comprised of 11 Feminist, youth-led, and youth-oriented organizations (see Appendix 7) with specializations in sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); youth; women; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues. The hosting organization, CAFRA, operates in 13 countries in the sub-region. The 11 platform members operate in nine specific Caribbean countries: Curacao, St. Vincent, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Member organizations have a record of success working with youth to design and execute research, conduct advocacy planning and communication, undertake capacity-building, and execute public campaign interventions focusing on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), safe and legal abortion, and LGBT rights at local, sub-regional, regional, and international levels. These experiences link the work of the Platform members to core values of the global RHRN platform: gender equality and a gender transformative approach, meaningful youth participation (MIYP), human rights-based approach, inclusiveness and diversity, and focus on sensitive issues.

CAFRA is a regional network of feminists, individual researchers, activists and women's organizations, which defines feminist politics as a matter of both consciousness and action. CAFRA is committed to understanding the relationship between the oppression of women and other forms of oppression in the society that we are working actively to change. The Secretariat was first located in Trinidad and is now based in St. Lucia. The Regional Committee's membership consists of sixteen (16) National Representatives who lead CAFRA's National Committees in the Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Martinique, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, US Virgin Islands and Guadeloupe. They have over the years received seed funding towards general support with the kind support of various donors. CAFRA has a proven track record in implementing projects in a wide variety of areas including sexual and reproductive health and rights, LGBT rights, domestic violence prevention, HIV/AIDS, women and the law, women in politics, women in agriculture and women's poetry, environment and climate change, among others.

The Sexual Rights Initiative is a coalition of national and regional organizations based in Canada, Poland, India, Argentina, and South Africa that work together to advance human rights related to sexuality and gender at the United Nations.

Note 2

Recommendations on Gender Based Violence accepted by Saint Lucia in previous review

88.79 Adequately implement its legislative framework addressing domestic and sexual violence, ensuring the inclusion of provisions on marital rape, as well as a specific definition of violence against women, as distinct from intra- family, family or domestic violence (Portugal);

88.80 Continue with the awareness campaigns against gender discrimination, domestic violence and sexual assault and establish mechanisms to effectively act against these sorts of aggressions (Spain);

88.83 Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence (Colombia);

88.84 Adopt measures reinforcing the fight against domestic violence (France);

88.85 Take legal and practical steps to protect women and children from domestic violence, for example by prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home (Germany);

88.86 Take all necessary measures to eliminate, in law and in practice, violence against women and corporal punishment of boys and girls (Mexico);

88.87 Take all the necessary measures to finalize the draft law related to domestic violence and children's rights, and submit it to the Council of Ministers for adoption (Panama);

88.88 Better protect women and children from violence, including by: reviewing child protection systems; amending the Criminal Code to include a provision on marital rape; and prosecuting all alleged perpetrators of sexual and domestic violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

88.89 Continue to strengthen its human rights infrastructure by adopting Legislation and programs that would protect women and children from domestic violence and other forms of abuse, in line with international standards (Philippines);

88.90 Increase efforts to seek assistance in establishing a centralized a centralized data registry, especially data on violence against women and children (Haiti);

88.91 Continue its efforts to ensure that all cases of child sexual abuse are reported before the justice, as well as the offer of complaint procedures that are effective, easily accessible and of a confidential nature for the victims (Argentina);

88.93 Strengthen its efforts to combat sexual exploitation of and sexual violence against children (Djibouti);

Note 3

Recommendations on Legislations and Policies related to SOGI

88.59. Strengthen the fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.70. Carry out campaigns of awareness and promotion of social change in relation to non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation aimed, inter alia, to avoid homophobic aggression (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.60. Adopt legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and repeal all legal provisions criminalizing sexual acts between consenting adults of the same sex (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.61. Repeal all legislation which may discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.62. Introduce legal and practical measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including by raising public awareness of the issue, by passing appropriate anti-discrimination legislation and by repealing discriminatory legislation (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.65. Implement the recommendations of its Constitutional Reform Committee and establish separate legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.66. Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.67. Decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults by reforming the penal code (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.68. Repeal laws and Penal Code provisions prohibiting and punishing consenting sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.69. Repeal all provisions criminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex, and incorporate sexual orientation as a basis for unlawful discrimination in all areas of labour legislation (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1

88.64. Engage with civil society organizations representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to implement education on human rights and anti-discrimination awareness-raising programmes, as well as reviewing legislation that is discriminatory to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and arbitrarily interferes with the right to privacy, as it encourages stigmatization of such persons (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1 Comments: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1 states: 88.64. Saint Lucia partially accepts this recommendation, as the Government intends to continue its engagement with civil society organizations representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to implement further anti-discrimination and awareness-raising programmes. As pertains the revision of legislation, Saint Lucia notes this recommendation and reiterates its stance in paragraph 60. Further information: 88.60. Saint Lucia notes this recommendation. Though Saint Lucia has become a more tolerant state as evidenced by the Labour Code, it cannot commit to holistic legislative change at the moment.

88.71. Carry out education and awareness-raising programs on the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/10/Add.1